	Application No.	Applicant(s)
·	10/828,329	JOHNSON, MICHAEL R.
Notice of Allowability	Examiner	Art Unit
	Zachary C. Tucker	1624
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe All claims being allowable, PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS	ears on the cover sheet with the o	correspondence address oplication. If not included
herewith (or previously mailed); a Notice of Allowance (PTOL-85) NOTICE OF ALLOWABILITY IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RI of the Office or upon petition by the applicant. See 37 CFR 1.313	IGHTS. This application is subject	
1. This communication is responsive to		•
2. The allowed claim(s) is/are 82-115.		
3. Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority una All b) Some One None of the:	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).	
 Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 		
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No		
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this national stage application from the		
International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).		
* Certified copies not received:		
Applicant has THREE MONTHS FROM THE "MAILING DATE" noted below. Failure to timely comply will result in ABANDONM THIS THREE-MONTH PERIOD IS NOT EXTENDABLE.		complying with the requirements
4. A SUBSTITUTE OATH OR DECLARATION must be submit INFORMAL PATENT APPLICATION (PTO-152) which give		
5. CORRECTED DRAWINGS (as "replacement sheets") must be submitted.		
(a) ☐ including changes required by the Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) attached		
1) hereto or 2) to Paper No./Mail Date		
(b) ☐ including changes required by the attached Examiner's Amendment / Comment or in the Office action of Paper No./Mail Date		
Identifying indicia such as the application number (see 37 CFR 1. each sheet. Replacement sheet(s) should be labeled as such in the		
6. DEPOSIT OF and/or INFORMATION about the deposit of BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL must be submitted. Note the attached Examiner's comment regarding REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEPOSIT OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL.		
•		
Attachment(s)		
1. Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	5. Notice of Informal I	Patent Application
2. Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	6. Interview Summary	/ (PTO-413), ate
3. Information Disclosure Statements (PTO/SB/08),	Paper No./Mail Da 7. ⊠ Examiner's Amend	ment/Comment
Paper No./Mail Date <u>21Apr04,15Mar06</u> 4. Examiner's Comment Regarding Requirement for Deposit	8. 🛛 Examiner's Statem	ent of Reasons for Allowance
of Biological Material	9.	
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EXAMINER'S AMENDMENT

An examiner's amendment to the record appears below. Should the changes and/or additions be unacceptable to applicant, an amendment may be filed as provided by 37 CFR 1.312. To ensure consideration of such an amendment, it MUST be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee.

Authorization for this examiner's amendment was given in a telephone interview with James J. Kelly on 19 October 2006.

IN THE CLAIMS -

Claim 82, up to the seventh line, at but not including the word "wherein" has been amended to read as shown:

82. A compound represented by formula (I):

$$\begin{array}{c|c} X & & & \\ & & \\ Y & & \\ N & &$$

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Preliminary Amendment

As requested, the preliminary amendments to the claims and specification filed 21 April 2004 and 22 November 2004 have been entered.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 82-115 are allowed.

The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

Compounds according to the instant claims are not known from the prior art, nor is there any teaching in the prior art which would render it obvious to make such compounds. Thus, the compositions and method according to the present invention are novel and similarly unobvious. Formula (I) compounds according to the instant claims are based on a core structural motif which is derived from the sodium channel blocking diuretic drug commonly known as "amiloride," which is known from US 3,313,813 (Cragoe, Jr.).

Amiloride has the structure shown:

Derivatives of amiloride have been reported in the literature wherein the guanidyl -NH₂ group is functionalized with phenyl groups, wherein the phenyl is further substituted with halogen, methyl or amino groups. Such compounds, for example, are known from US 4,085,211 (Cragoe, Jr. et al), which describes compounds of the following structures:

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One functionalized derivative of amiloride, wherein the guanidine group is substituted with a benzyl group, and the benzyl group is further is substituted with carboxylic acid group was reported in Kleyman et al, "Distinct epitopes on amiloride. II. Variably restricted epitopes defined by monoclonal anti-amiloride antibodies" American Journal of Physiology, vol. 260(2, Pt. 1), pages C271-C276 (1991). The compound has this structure:

US 6,475,509 (Boucher, Jr. et al) is pertinent for its disclosure of *bis*-amiloride compounds having the following structural formulae, none of which is within the scope of any of the presently allowed claims:

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Another particularly pertinent disclosure is Velly et al, "Effects of amiloride and its analogues on [3H]batrachotoxinin-A 20-α benzoate binding, [3H]tetracaine binding and 22 Na influx" European Journal of Pharmacology, vol. 149, no- 1-2, 1988, pages 97-105. Velly et al reports several derivatives of amiloride which are not disclosed in any of the other references, cited hereinabove. Structures of these compounds are shown in Table I on page 99 of the reference. Velley et al teach a number of alkylphenyl-guanidine derivatives along the lines of the above-cited Kleyman et al article.

The compounds according to the allowed claims are different from all of those described in the preceding, most notably because the derivitizations of the guanidyl –NH₂ group is with a pyridine ring-containing element. At least one of the variables "Q" in the formula (A) specified in instant claim 125 must be a nitrogen atom, providing for a pyridine ring. This pyridine ring must be further substituted with one variable R⁵, which is chosen from a group of many alternatives.

Amiloride derivatives, similar to those described in the preceding, wherein the phenyl ring is replaced with a heteroaryl ring – pyridine – are also known from the prior art.

US 4,264,406 (Cragoe, Jr. et al) teaches a series of heterocyclically substituted amiloride derivatives, wherein the guanidyl –NH₂ is bonded to a heterocyclic ring of varying

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identities. In the examples is described two compounds following structural formula shown:

Cocks et al, "Amiloride analogues cause endothelium-dependent relaxation in the canine coronary artery *in vitro*; possible role of Na⁺/Ca²⁺ exchange" British Journal of Pharmacology, vol. 95(1), pages 67-76 (1988) reports a compound represented by the diagram below:

A structural isomer of the compound depicted in the immediately preceding paragraph, wherein the pyridine ring is bonded *via* the 3-position instead of the 4-position, whose structure is shown below, is disclose in many patents and scientific journal articles, by many inventors and researchers:

This compound is disclosed in US 3,573,306 (Shepard et al), US 3,539,569 (Tull and Pollack), US 3,472,848 (Cragoe, Jr. et al), and in many other patents and non-patent literature.

Though pyridylmethyl substituted amiloride derivatives like those described herein are known, none of the references disclosing such compounds suggests or describes any

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compound embraced by the instant claims, which require that <u>two</u> nitrogen atoms in the "Q"-containing ring of formula (A) be present. It is noted also that formula (I) according to instant claim 82 provides for identities in "X," "Y," "R²," "R¹" and the linker moiety in (A) which provides for much more than only derivatives of amiloride, which are only those compounds wherein the pyrazine ring is 3,5-diamino-6-chloro-substituted.

Applicant has been granted one other U.S. patent related to the instant application, wherein the "Q"-containing ring comprises two nitrogen atoms – US 7,026,325. Upon review of the claims in that patent, it is apparent that there is no overlap between the compounds of the patent and those according to the instant claims, because the substituents on the "Q"-containing ring are different. In the patent, an R⁵ group is required on that ring, wherein R⁵ is selected from a group of fairly complicated functional groups. In the instant claims, however, a hydroxy is present on the "Q"-containing ring, with optional further substitution by an R⁶. None of the permitted identities for the aforementioned R⁵ in the claims of the patent is hydroxy. Therefore, a double patenting rejection is not seen as proper.

Insofar as applicant's several other issued U.S. patents disclosing and claiming sodium channel blocker compounds based on the same core amiloride motif, none of those patents poses any double patenting issues with respect to the instant claims, although the language of the method claims in these issued patents is the same, the compounds with which the methods are practiced are different. There is no overlap between any of the instantly claimed subject matter and subject matter claimed in applicant's other patents in the present series.

These issued patents are:

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US 6,858,614, US 6,828,615, US 6,903,105, US 6,995,160, US 7,026,325, US 7,030,117 and US 7,064,129.

The therapeutic utility of the compounds according to the instant claims is mediated by sodium channel blockade due to the compounds' sodium channel blocking effect. Blockade of sodium channels causes an increase in mucous clearance and increased hydration. A representative number of diseases and conditions treated by the pharmacological effect of blocking sodium channels is set out at pages 18-19.

Claim 114 is drawn to a multiple active ingredient composition comprising a compound according to instant claim 82 and a bronchodilator. One of ordinary skill in the medicinal chemistry arts was well-aware of which compounds the term "bronchodilator" embraced at the time the invention was made.

This reference:

Kellerman, D. "P2Y2 Receptor Agonists. A New Class of Medication Targeted at Improved Mucociliary Clearance" Chest, vol. 121(5), supplement, pages 201S-205S.

Has been cited by the examiner to show that one of ordinary skill understood at the time the invention was made the scope of claim 113, drawn to another multiple active ingredient composition, wherein a compound according to the present invention and a P2Y2 agonist are specified together as active ingredients in a pharmaceutical composition.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

Conclusion

All Post-Allowance Correspondence concerning this application must be mailed to:

Mail Stop Issue Fee

Commissioner for Patents

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P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Or you can fax them to the Office of Patent Publications at 703-872-9306, in order to expedite the handling of such correspondence as amendments under 37 CFR 1.312; information disclosure statements, and formal drawings. Sending Post-Allowance papers to Technology Center 1600 will only cause delays in matching papers with the case.

For information concerning status of correspondence sent after receipt of the Notice of Allowance, please contact the Correspondence Branch at (703) 305-8027. The Notice of Allowance also has an insert containing contact information on other items, including Issue Fees, receipt of formal drawings and the status of the application.

Zachary C. Tucker Primary Examiner Art Unit 1624